

A fool and his money often make business mighty good for the lawyers.

A congregation must be pressed for an excuse when it ousts a clergyman because his trousers need pressing.

The Simplified Spelling Board has been incorporated. But do not worry. It will not become a trust and increase the cost of living.

Howard Gould inherited a big bunch of money, but the trouble he is having he acquired without any assistance from his ancestors.

If the farmer can save what the agricultural department says the brown rats eat, they soon will become the millionaires of the country.

A man has been ordered by the court to obey his father-in-law. That is next to the most humiliating position in which the court could place him.

Occasionally we hear of some rich man's son who runs the risk of being considered eccentric by marrying a lady who has no connection with the chorus.

Dr. Wiley says it is a disgrace for one to die at an age of less than 100 years. That's merely his opinion, and he may change it some day when he doesn't feel good.

"How to Become a Successful Author" is the title of a book just out. Of course, if the man who wrote it had been a successful author he would have written something else.

Some European inventor has discovered how to make pencils out of potatoes. If somebody will turn in now and find out how to make paper from turnips we may be happy yet.

"In a man and woman of equal weight, the woman's tongue is smaller than the man's," says the Baltimore American. It will not be disputed, however, that the woman's can do more hard work.

"To prevent appendicitis, walk on all fours a half hour every day," says a French newspaper. Let's all get into this game. Here's our offering: To avoid corns on your feet, walk first on one ear and then on the other.

The Oklahoma farmer who says a tornado picked up his cow and carried her a quarter of a mile doesn't ask people to take his word for it. The proof is at hand. He has both the cow and the quarter of a mile.

A New York preacher says most of the people who fall to go to church remain away because they do not possess good clothes. In these days of general prosperity it is possible that all the non-church-goers lack frock coats and tall hats? It is hard, indeed, to believe that such can be the case.

A duke who had come to this country for the purpose of getting a rich wife sailed for home the other day without having found any American girl with more than half a million who would have him. Our heiresses have progressed to the point at which they can regard it as only fair that they should demand something for their money.

If the time during which a body is falling to the earth be divided into two equal portions the body travels twice as far and therefore twice as fast and hard during the second period as during the first. At the present day there are so many people jumping out of windows to escape fire that this fact in physics ought to be borne in mind. If one of these jumpers can reduce the distance he has to fall by five feet it may save his life. The difference between jumping from a window sill and lowering one's self by clinging to the window sill by the hands may be the difference between life and death.

Several thousand young men have completed the formal part of their education within the past few weeks, and are about to begin their independent life. They may be roughly divided into two classes: those who are persuaded that they owe something to the world, and those who insist that the world owes them a living. What becomes of these young men in the future depends largely on the class to which they belong. If a youth holds that the world owes him a living he will not be a particularly valuable member of society, but rather a sort of bill collector with a grievance that he has to call so many times to get his due. But the youth with a sense of obligation to his generation is the one who will rise. All the uplifting forces of society have worked together to make him what he is, to give to him life in an orderly community, to establish schools for the training of his mind, churches for the uplifting of his spirit, and business opportunities for earning his daily bread; and he seeks to repay in what measure he is able the debt that he owes to those who have gone before. Such men as he give their time to the improvement of the community in which they live. They interest themselves in the schools, the churches and the libraries, and if they accept political office, it is for the sake of what they can do in the way of better government, rather than for their own glory. It is not of great consequence what honest trade or profession those about to be graduated enter upon. The spirit in which they begin their self-supporting life is the important matter.

We do not suppose young people—even people who insist on being as young "as they look"—are paying much attention to the grave discussion of learned doctors of the pathology of kissing, or of the by-products of that gentle art in the way of germ diffusion. Yet an unqualified condemnation

tion of kissing by an authoritative medical body would in this age of science be no negligible matter. Crusades against the practice would be sure to be started by somebody somewhere, and the scientific philosopher and satirist who wondered "what fool it was that first invented kissing" would be deemed to have been vindicated at last against the whole civilized world and countless generations of it. So it is reassuring to find that the anti-kissing opinions that have been expressed at the Atlantic City convention of American physicians have been misunderstood. While it is contended that the habit of indiscriminate and wholesale kissing of babies is responsible for the spread of consumption in many cases, and while even incontinent victims of that disease are warned to refrain from osculatory salutations, no general edict against kissing is contemplated. "Let healthy young people kiss" as usual, says one authority, and another adds that infection by osculation is rare, anyway, since "persistent exposure" is required to bring about implantation of the tuberculous germ. But the suggestion that would-be kissers and would-be kissed should exchange authentic certificates of health before translating longings into facts is somewhat prosaic and academic. What would become of the stolen kiss, the kiss spontaneous, the kiss unconscious? But the medical discussion of kissing has at any rate shown that the poets who advised "long, long kisses," or kissing "till the cows come home," are dangerous guides. "Persistent exposure" at least should be avoided. Hygienic kissing implies prudent intervals and the staccato style. If you are abrupt and disconnected in your kissing the lurking germs—if any—are baffled, even if the number awarded and received be rather excessive from the standpoint of crabbed age.

TALKS ON ADVERTISING

The benefit of advertising in the newspapers in a way to attract attention has been demonstrated anew in the case of a weekly publication in New York. Four years ago its subscribers did not number 50,000. Chiefly by means of display advertisements in the leading daily newspapers its circulation has been increased to 300,000. The ads. were striking and convincing.

Many small merchants in the cities are apt to think that, while the department stores should advertise, advertising is a profitless expenditure for the small business that finds its custom only in the immediate neighborhood of the store. These men fail to take into consideration the fact that in many instances the department store began life as a neighborhood store and increased its business by judicious advertising. Advertising is just as profitable for the small business as for the large one. Judicious newspaper publicity comes first, of course; but in connection with this newspaper advertising the small merchant may issue from time to time a store paper. Some kind of advertisement should be placed in every bundle of goods sent out of the store, and in every way the merchant should endeavor to keep his establishment before the eyes of the public.

COSTS TWO MILLION YEARS.

The vast amount of time lost by invalids in the United States. If misery loves company, let the man or woman who is kept home a day or so by some seemingly insignificant ailment reflect that on an average every American is on the sick list for nine days in the year—making a total, for the eighty million people of the United States, of almost two million years of illness. Industrially, two million years of human life annually go to waste; and, moreover, the sufferers demand a vast amount of time and of effort from those who are well. The invalid, singly, may seem insignificant; in mass, his totals indicate an enormous cost, a pitiful waste, a mighty problem.

The cost of illness is partly shown in figures prepared by Dr. P. M. Hall, who addressed the American Association for the Advancement of Science on this subject. He estimated that the loss of wages, at an average of a dollar a day to every invalid, would amount to more than seven hundred million dollars a year. The cost of treatment may easily amount to as much again. Thus, sickness costs the United States something like one and one-half billions annually, a sum not greatly below the combined value of the product of our two greatest manufacturing industries—those of iron and steel, and of textiles—in the last census year, 1900.

Of the deaths, tuberculosis claims one-tenth, pneumonia one-tenth, and ailments of the heart a somewhat smaller fraction. This means that eight million of the people now living in this country are to die of the first disease, another eight of the second, six million of the third. There is a fatalism about figures.

The United States government, according to Prof. J. Pease Norton of Yale, does not devote enough money to fighting disease. If the importance of this enormous waste is fairly considered, he points out that seven million dollars is spent annually by the federal authorities on plant and animal health. Considering the vast saving of dollars and days that even a slight check to the ravages of any of a dozen of the leading diseases might effect, he urges that the country should also lay out a tiny fraction of its revenue in measures of national sanitation.

We have noticed that in every conversation there is something about "finding out" people.

Patience is the support of weakness; impatience is the ruin of strength.—Colton.

Saying What You Believe.



I have never regarded my opinions as having any special weight in the community. Indeed, I have acquired the freedom of speech which characterizes me through a knowledge that people are not going to pay any attention to what I say. This began in childhood, when I soon learned that my elders were obliged to apologize for me to the neighbors upon the broad grounds that nobody could be held responsible for my remarks because there was never any telling what I was going to say. I never did quite learn to avoid expressing sentiments until somebody else had expressed them and found they were safe.

I always did, from earliest childhood, when I sat listening to the safe and sane conversation of the visiting neighbors who were discussing platitudes in their company tones, get dreadfully tired of tried and true sentiment and break out with some matutino idea or disturbing question that fell like a bombshell in the camp of the ultra-respectable Christian family of which I was an unworthy member.

In view of the number of times I was snubbed and punished for this, it would seem that I might have broken myself of the habit; but no, it struck with me, and so, late in life, when I became a member of the community, a householder, a person of affairs, I was still regarded as a dangerous individual for strangers to meet, because, though I might conduct myself properly and talk intelligently, I was quite as likely to say something unlike what any one else ever said, and thus cause the impression that there was something queer about our town.

Well do I remember numerous vigorous endeavors on the part of safe and sane people to understand that I wasn't to be taken account of when it came to summing up the cultured people of the place, and that they were never on any account to take notice of anything I said. This left me free to say things, because if nobody was going to notice them one might just as well experience the relief of getting rid of a lot of bottled up sentiment that seemed anxious to get out. So I just said them.

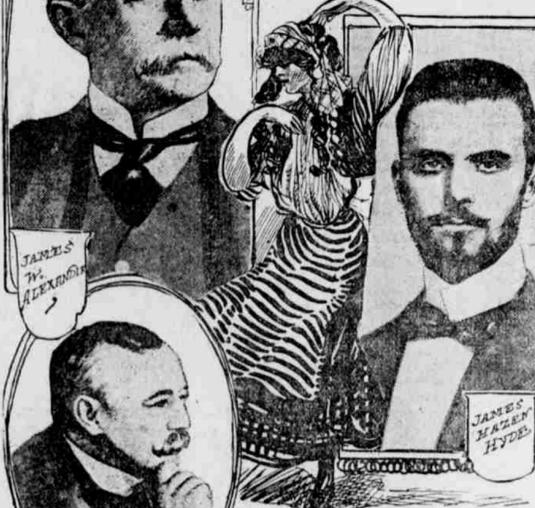
I said that I didn't think much of woman's rights; that I thought the new woman was a fake. I said I thought society a joke and the affections of fashionable women disgusting. I said I believed culture to be stupid when consciously applied.

I said women had run to seed in needless, I said kindergarten work taught children to be affected and insincere. I said I was opposed to young people's religious meetings unless conducted by older people. I said I was opposed to lesson leaves; that I did not like audible prayer, except as read in a formal service. I said I was opposed to revival meetings.

This does not start the things that I said, but as nobody paid any attention to them, it did not really make any difference. But long years of saying things with impunity and not being actually run out of town, or muzzled by order of the city fathers, has emboldened me, and I may really do some damage before it is over.

However, in late years people have taken to looking with favor upon my open expressions of opinion, and I really believe it pays in the long run to hold to your own ideas in spite of the efforts of society in general to "farm" you. Young people are likely to mistake bluntness for frankness, and sarcasm for brightness. These mistakes it is well to avoid, but if you have an idea—a real belief, an instinctive objection to some popular theory, stick to it, for the world is always coming to grief by stupidity following "popular thought."—Juliet V. Strauss, in the Chicago Journal.

RISK FUGITIVES FORGET THEIR TROUBLES; LEAD GIDDY LIFE IN PARIS.



lions in the south of France and elsewhere. By these and other means Hyde has at this time successfully blotted out, so far as Paris is concerned, the ostracism which followed his connections with the insurance revelations. He is the hero of the leopards of the boulevards. Hyde participates fully in the free and easy life of the Latin quarter. At the last artists' ball, Hyde made a big hit impersonating an Arabian gypsy.

Recently Hyde has shown a tendency to re-enter aristocratic French society, and among the fashionables of Paris his princely white collar is exciting wonder and admiration.

Richard A. McCurdy's existence in Paris has been quite the opposite of Hyde's, though it is well intended to blot from the memory of the former Mutual president the disagreeable experiences of a year and a half ago. McCurdy's life in Paris has amounted almost to monastic retirement. He is surrounded by an exclusive circle of personal friends, and he is devoting himself to simple diversions which carry with them no disagreeable memories. He is never seen in the gay centers of Paris, and he is entirely unknown in society. He reads no newspapers. When an effort was made to interview him he sent word that he would feel keenly any further notoriety in connection with the insurance scandal. At this time it is learned from a personal friend of McCurdy's that, while he is attempting in every possible way to eradicate memories of the scandal which have beset him, he finds it difficult to have any complete comfort in his life.

James W. Alexander, ousted president of the Equitable Life, who was a third prominent figure in the insurance scandal, is on a trip around the world with a party of friends.

Something Like Joshua. A mountaineer of one of the back counties of North Carolina was arraigned with several others for illicit distilling. "Defendant," asked the court, "what is your name?" "Joshua," was the reply. "Are you the man who made the sun stand still?" "Quick as a flash came the answer: 'No, sir; I am the man who made the moonshine.'—Harper's Weekly.

The Fun of It. "Why did you do that?" demanded the teacher. "Oh, just for fun," replied Tommy. "But didn't you know it was against the rules?" "Sure! Dat's where de fun comes in."—Philadelphia Press. Children are natural, but their elders seem to be ashamed of themselves and their natural instincts.



STRANGE NEW FISH IN THE DRAINAGE CANAL

NATURE'S LAWS DIVERSIFIED BY MINGLING OF WATERS OF LAKE AND RIVER. So far, the only solution of the problem that has been suggested is the building of fishways at all the dams and locks along the artificial water route. But this, it is feared, would weaken the dams, and it is doubtful if it would be possible to construct them in a manner that would permit the fish to make their way back to Lake Michigan, once they had wandered so far away as the Illinois River. Two methods of constructing the fishways have been proposed—one consisting of what is known as a fish ladder, which would consist of a series of steps, over which the water in descending would turn the fall into an cascade, and thus permit the fish to climb back in pursuing their return journey to the lake; the other comprising a chute with a sinusoidal track for diminishing the velocity and assisting the passage of the fish to the level above the dam. Because of the nature of the locks and dams, their width and number, it is doubted if this device would prove successful, even if the construction did not interfere so materially with the mechanical operations.

The appearance of the new types of fish, entirely different from anything recorded by former naturalists, has stirred up the scientists, and the heretofore despised Des Plaines River has come into prominence as the center of piscatorial interest, for it is here that the new types and increased number of fishes have attracted widespread attention.

The strange and new types of fishes, never noticed to any great extent until this year, are undoubtedly the result of the interesting that came about after the invaders from the lake had accustomed themselves to the new environments. On finding it impossible to make their way back to the lake, they settled down to make the best of their life in the narrow confines of the rivers and accept the condition of miscegenation with the river fishes as the best for all concerned.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

NEEDLEWORK FOR SCHOOLGIRLS.

Benefits of Learning How to Sew Skillfully and Correctly. The ability of a girl to do without teaching anything she is called on to do is pretty generally taken for granted. She imitates the countryman who, being asked if he could play the violin, replied, "I guess so; I never tried!" Thousands of girls marry and set up housekeeping whose experience in cooking consists in making "fudge" and concocting a Welsh rabbit on a chafing-dish—pleasant eating in their place, but inadequate for the daily food of a hard-working husband.

So, also, the girl is supposed to know by instinct how to mend and sew. A certain young wife became on her marriage the stepmother of three small children. The first week's mending-basket was a revelation to her of her own helplessness.

"I was tempted to stop the holes with 'cut-plaster,'" she confessed afterward, "and I dare say it would have been as effective as what I managed to do." Two generations ago in a famous school for girls in an Eastern city sewing was an important part of the curriculum. The first task of a new student was the making of a shirt for father or brother. Every stitch in that shirt was set by a thread. If a seam had to be ripped a dozen times, it must be fit for the closest inspection. This zeal on the part of the school was sometimes exceeded in the home.

A tradition lingers in one family of a daughter who went to that school when she was 6 years old. So well did she sew at that age that she was excused from making the shirt, and set at once to a bit of fine needlework—a wide muslin collar, covered with embroidery as exquisite as lace.

The promise of the 6-year-old child was richly fulfilled, and her needle was for a long lifetime a high satisfaction to herself and a joy to her fortunate family and friends. Sewing was never a slavery to her, but always a fascinating creative occupation. The patch on a jacket, the darn of a stocking or the embroidery of a gown or a napkin were alike welcome calls upon her capable fingers. When people spoke of

THE SAME OLD STORY.



Boo-hoo! Kin I git off dis afternoon, boss? Me gran'mudder is dead—boo-hoo!

her ability to turn off sewing, she used to say: "That's because I know how to sew. I know how because I was taught. Skilful hands, even better than many hands, make light work!"—Youth's Companion.

HOW TO GROW HAIR.

Former Naval Surgeon Has Novel Plan to Retatch Bald Pates. Breathe properly, and you'll never be bald. If you're already partially bald, breathe properly and your hair will start "coming in" again. This is the boiled down advice of Dr. Delos L. Parker, a former United States naval surgeon.

Parker came to the above conclusion by a series of experiments. He imprisoned a quantity of expired breath in a jar containing a few drops of water, and kept it in a warm room. A week or ten days later he injected a quantity of the liquid left in the bottom of the jar into a pigeon and awaited developments. Presently the pigeon's feathers began to fall out. He continued the injections regularly, and within a few days the bird's coat had entirely disappeared. When the injections were



DR. DELOS L. PARKER.

discontinued the pigeon regained its coat. The experiments were repeated with dogs and hens, and the results were the same. Dr. Parker reached the conclusion that expired air, remaining in a man's lungs long enough for the decomposition of the organic matter to take place, resulted in the formation of a poison which affected the roots of the hair and caused it to fall out. Deep breathing expels the air and with it the poison.

The doctor secured a number of partially bald men and got them to breathe by proper methods. In a few days the dandruff, which is invariably an accompaniment to baldness, ceased; the hair stopped falling out and a new growth started. In six weeks the improvement was very noticeable.

HOW TO REDUCE THE FLESH.

Increasing the Lung Capacity Is the First Requisite. To increase the lung capacity is the first step in the reduction of flesh, says Outing. For this purpose running is, I think, superior to any other exercise. Boxing and handball are also excellent for the "wind." And these exercises will do more to increase the respiratory functions; they will greatly stimulate the circulation as well as all the secretory and excretory processes. What leg exercises will not do, however, is to reduce the trunk and arms. Tricep, by stimulating the organs of elimination and by increasing lung capacity, leg exercises will oxidize upper tissues somewhat; but when fat is not replaced by muscle, it has a strong tendency to reform.

A bad effect of leg exercises exclusively is that they draw a major part of the blood, rich in oxygen, to the lower limbs; whereas if vigorous arm and trunk exercises were executed, beside the leg exercises, much blood would be attracted also to the upper parts which would then be oxidized to the best advantage, their lost fat being, at the same time, replaced by solid tissue, and hence having little tendency to reform. Running, therefore, splendid exercise though it is, should be supplemented by vigorous "upper" exercises. By vigorous upper exercises I do not mean callisthenics nor any kind of so-called light exercises; I mean reasonably hard work.

Why They Argue. "Some big-voiced men," said Uncle Eben, "gits into arguments 'cause dey ain't got time to go to a ball game and do deir hollerin' in de regular way."—Washington Star.

What a slovenly old world this would be if vanity were eliminated therefrom.